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EVENING BULLETIN

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on the Hawaiian Islands.
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and makes life worth living.
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eases common to their sex,
write gratefully of a perfect
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Having bought out the entire
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Watchmaking and Repairing a Specialty.

Native Work of all kinds. Also
Wire Ornaments.

FRANCIS DUNN,

Architect and Superintendent

Office: 305 Fort street,
Spreckels' Block, Room 5.

HAPPILY JOINED TOGETHER

WEDDING OF DR. COOPER AND
MISS MCGREW.

Great Concourse at Church—Special
Music Rendered—Reception
and Presents.

When the hour arrived for the
marriage of Dr. Charles B. Cooper
and Miss Kate C. McGrew yester-
day evening, St. Andrew's Cath-
edral was crowded to its utmost re-
cesses not reserved for ecclesiasti-
cal offices. Scores of people had
to stand and a throng almost en-
circled the edifice on the outside,
while many of the invited guests
were constrained to watch the
scene from afar in their carriages.
The BULLETIN as a rule eschews
the dangerous ground of superla-
tives, but truth compels it to say
that, in its existence of fifteen
years, it has not had to record
quite so great popular interest in
this occasion.

Decorations of the chancel and
the front of the nave were of re-
fined taste and rare beauty, con-
sisting of palm fronds, diversified
ferns and vines, flowers in bou-
quets and masses and insertions,
and potted plants, all disposed
with effective art. Miss Emily
Halstead was the decorative artist
in charge of the work.

While the ushers were gallantly
striving to find seats for many
times the number of guests there
was room for, Wray Taylor, the
cathedral organist, played a wed-
ding march of Best, a gavotte of his
own and an intermezzo of Mas-
cagni. Punctual in a startling
degree for a Honolulu wedding,
the bridal procession appeared at
the main entrance. It moved up
the aisle accompanied by the sing-
ing of the hymn, "How Welcome
Was the Call," by the choir of
ladies and gentlemen. The ushers
were in the van, being Dr. H. V.
Murray, Marshal A. M. Brown,
Major J. W. Jones and Major Geo.
C. Potter. Then came the brides-
maids—Misses Adele Widdifield,
Paubai Judd, May Damon and
Emily Halstead. The maid of honor,
Miss Gay of Kauai, preceded the
bride, who was supported by her
father, Dr. John S. McGrew. As the
procession reached the chancel
rail, the well-timed hymn ceased.
Dr. Cooper with his best man, Dr.
J. H. Raymond, was in waiting.
Mrs. McGrew, mother of the
bride, sat in the front pew to the
right. The more intimate friends
of the family had the two front
pews on either side reserved for
them, and the decks of these pews
were clothed with banks of ver-
dure and variegated bloom.

As the service proceeded, the
organist played a sweet, low re-
frain that was taken up, from be-
hind the altar, by B. L. Marx on
the violin. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh,
masterly interpreter of ritual as
he is, never rendered the loving
rite more impressively than now.
His heart had especial reason to
be in the beautiful service this
time, for the bride had been one
of the most talented
members of the choir assist-
ing in his stated ministrations.
"Blessed are all they that fear the
Lord"—Psalm 128—was sung by
the choir for the progress of the
bridal party to the altar. The
minister concluded his offices with
a brief address of congratulation,
the organist meanwhile softly play-
ing Schuman's "Traumerci." Then
the party moved out slowly to
the vestry for the signing of the
register, while the choir and
organ performed a wedding march
and hymn by Warneford—a
beautiful composition reserved
for the marriages of members of
the choir. Upon returning to the
body of the church, the happily
united couple led the way down
the aisle, followed by the bridal
retinue, and the vast congregation
melted away like snow before the
breath of spring. Mendelssohn's
wedding march saluted the retir-
ing steps of the procession.

It was a handsome couple, be-
yond the conventional acceptance
of the term, which thus emerged
from the scene of their exchange
of sacred vows, to have and to
hold, to love and to cherish, till
death do them part. The bride
was the cynosure of a thousand
admiring eyes, smiling happily as
she gaily tripped out, leaning
upon the arm of her life partner.
Her dress was of white silk pinia
over satin en train, trimmed with
point d'Alencon, with violet
wreath and tulle veil therefrom to
the ground. She carried a
bouquet of white carnations. The
maid of honor was attired in white
organdie trimmed with yellow
ribbons, and she carried a basket
of coreopsis blossoms. The brides-
maids were also in white organdie,
the dresses of Misses Widdifield
and Judd being trimmed with pink,
and those of Misses Damon
and Halstead with blue ribbons,
all carrying flowers in harmony.

Immediately after the ceremony
the bridal party and guests pro-
ceeded to the home of Dr. and
Mrs. McGrew, in Hotel street,
where a reception was held. The
spacious grounds were grandly
illuminated with rows of colored
lanterns, mostly with star-spangled
banner designs, festooned from
tree to tree and along the walls
of the mansion, while an arc lamp
in front and one over the band
stand in rear turned night into
day. There was music from the
Government band throughout
the reception. A reception
bower charmingly novel had
been constructed in the
rear lanai. It was composed of
screens of netting interwoven with
pepper tree branches, decorated
with festoons of white carnations
depending from the eaves, and an
endless variety of flowers was
arranged on the sides. Stephanotis
vines in bloom adorned the
pillars, and palms well disposed
lent grace to the bower.

Within this very beautiful
structure the newly wedded couple
stood, with the ladies and gentle-
men of the bridal party on either
side. The hundreds of guests
pressed forward to offer the felici-
tations of genuine love, friendship
and esteem to the happy pair. It
was more than an hour before all
present could make the required
circuit. For a time it was a per-
fect crush. As the people retired
from the point of reception they
moved into the library to view the
wedding presents. These formed
a truly gorgeous array both in
number and richness. In cut
glass alone there was more than
the complement of a princely
home. Utensils of silver plate
were spread out on all sides. Oil
paintings, handsome books, ex-
pensive crockery, household linen,
calabashes of Hawaiian woods, art
pottery, etc., were lavishly in evi-
dence.

Decorations of the parlor, the
open stairway, the vestibule and
the window openings would for
description almost exhaust a
florist's catalogue. They simply
presented to the eye an idyll of
one of Honolulu's chief glories—
its distinction as a city of floral
beauty. Among the articles of
adornment in honor of the bride
was a magnificent Hawaiian flag
of silk, with a gold lace fringe and
tassels, sent for the occasion by
Hon. John A. Cummins. It was
draped at the end of the passage
leading to the library.

Among those present were mem-
bers of the Government and the
Judiciary, about all of the foreign
diplomatic and consular repre-
sentatives, and a very full rep-
resentation of the entire serious and
social life of the city, together
with many visitors from the other
islands and abroad. There was
nothing stiff or constrained about
the assembly. Everybody met
many friends there, and Dr. and
Mrs. McGrew, as often before, gave
most thorough proofs of the real
genius of hospitality. In the hack-
neyed phrase, which can hardly
be bettered, "they made everybody
feel at home." Light refreshments
were served throughout the even-
ing, the viands being of the choic-
est.

Continued on 4th Page.

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY

COLONEL FISHER IS IN FAVOR
OF HAVING ONE BUILT.

Must Not Cost Less Than Twenty-five
or Thirty Thousand Dollars—
The Colonel Interviewed.

Hearing that some of the officers
of the National Guard had under
consideration the project of build-
ing a handsome armory for the use
of the National Guard a represen-
tative of the BULLETIN interview-
ed him on the matter.

"It is perfectly true," said the
Colonel. "The matter has often
been talked of in the regiment,
both among officers and men, but
until lately nothing has been done.
I will tell you how I feel on the
matter and what I propose to do.
I am going to agitate the matter
of a National Guard Armory and
keep on agitating it until we get
it, and I want a good one while
we are about it, one that will cost
any way from \$25,000 to \$50,000
and be a credit to the city. You
may think these figures high but
I am certain we can raise that
amount by going at it in the right
way. Now let me give you a few
facts.

"There are six companies in the
National Guard—I speak only of
the volunteers—who give up fifty-
two evenings a year for drill and
meetings besides parading on
holidays and whenever called on
for battalion drills and exhibitions.
They get nothing for their services
beyond \$50 per month for each
company, which is a mere nothing
compared with their legitimate ex-
penses. There is not a company
in the whole six that does not have
to assess its members occasionally.
It is true the men do get a suit of
clothes once in a while, which
means once in three or four years.
But they get nothing at all beyond
this. They get no privileges or
favor from the government in the
way of appointments to clerkships
or work in the departments which
are not shared by the Sharpshooters
or Citizens Guard, and many of the
men claim they do not even re-
ceive the same consideration.
But of that I do not know. What
I want to make plain is that the
Government is getting the serv-
ices of the volunteer portion of
its National Guard at an extreme-
ly low cost, a mere bagatelle, and
that the members get compara-
tively nothing in return for their
services.

"You reporters know, if the
public does not, of the difficulty
the captains of the volunteer
companies have in keeping up
their membership and attendance
at drills and meetings. I have
made a study of the matter and I
believe the principal difficulty lies
in the want of suitable surround-
ings and quarters. You know
what the drill shed is, how leaky
and full of draughts, how bare
and dimly lighted it appears even
at its best. Now you can't expect
a man to spend sixty evenings a
year in a place where the sur-
roundings are not congenial and
pleasant, and what is more they
won't do it, and I have come to
the conclusion that to keep up the
National Guard to its present
standard something must be done.
We cannot allow it to retrograde,
for the next Legislature is more
than likely to cut down the mili-
tary appropriations to such an
extent that we may not be able to
maintain one regular company,
let alone two. I say this is more
than likely because there are
large numbers of taxpay-
ers who consider that the time
has gone by and the neces-
sity has ceased to exist for regu-
lar soldiers. Hence, we should
be more careful than ever to
keep up our volunteer force.

"My proposition is to form the
nucleus of a fund to be applied to
the erection of a building to be
for the sole use and benefit of the
National Guard of Hawaii. I
don't care if this nucleus is only

\$500 or \$1000, let us get it started
and invested so that it will be
drawing a little interest. We may
form this nucleus by inviting dona-
tions from the community out-
side of the National Guard. For
the volunteers themselves, I will
answer that they will make a good
showing on any subscription that
may be started for the purpose,
and I will head such a list at any
time with \$100 to start with. Hav-
ing obtained say the first two or
three thousand dollars in this
way I would have each of the
companies get up a series of en-
tertainments and dances once a
month for the benefit of the build-
ing fund. I am sure quite a sum
could be raised in this way, for
each company would vie with the
other in raising the most money.
Then the whole regiment could
combine and give a big ball and
raise another thousand or two,
and the ladies could give us an-
other calico ball and help us out.
There are lots of ways of raising
money when you have three or
four hundred men all working
for the common good, and I am
sure all the men in the regiment
would work like beavers to help
the building along. If we had only
started the thing in 1893 it
would have been a success by this
time."

"Why don't you ask the Govern-
ment for assistance, Colonel?"
asked the reporter.

"Well, that will come after-
ward. Let us first show the Gov-
ernment that we mean business
and intend to raise the money. It
is part of my plan to ask the
government to set apart a suit-
able lot for the building under
conditions similar to those on which
the Chinese Hospital has been
built—that the building revert to
the government if it ceases to be
used for the purpose specified.
The government owns some lots
on Miller street near Beretania
which would be just the thing,
being handy to the parade ground
and drill shed besides being
central."

"What sort of a building would
you put up?"

"I would have it of Hawaiian
stone or stone and brick, of two
stories and at least 75x125 feet in
size. This would give us room
enough on the lower floor for an
armory for each company, besides
lockers for clothing, lavatories,
etc. The upper floor I would divide
into a general assembly room,
library, reading room, chess, card
and billiard rooms. I would also
like to see a plunge bath about the
building as it would be very popu-
lar with the men. I would have
everything about the building that
would serve to attract the boys to
it and keep them away from
saloons. I would make it a sort
of club where everyone would be
on the same footing and each
equally interested in its welfare.
With such a building and such
surroundings we should have the
very best young men in town
in the National Guard and instead
of having hard work to keep up
the membership of the companies
we should have our pick of nu-
merous applicants and in that way
raise the standard of membership,
physically, morally and intellectu-
ally.

"Such a building," concluded
the Colonel, "could be put up for
an amount say anywhere between
\$25,000 and \$40,000. Being raised
by voluntary contributions it
would be under the direct control
of the government through the
successive officers of the National
Guard. I am going to try and
have such a building erected and
shall keep at it if it takes me the
next ten years. I believe the boys
will all stand in with me and do
their share. If they do the thing
may be considered accomplished."

Pretty Wedding Cake.

The wedding cake at the Cooper-
McGrew supper was made by
Horn's bakery. In fact most all
of the cakes for weddings in Ho-
nolulu are manufactured by this
old established firm. They enjoy
a well earned reputation in this
direction.

A special meeting of the stock-
holders of the P. I. & R. Co. is
called for Saturday.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

NO MORE PERMITS TO USE OPIUM
TO BE GRANTED.

The Board Discusses the Law Bearing
on Its Power to Order Tubercu-
lous Cattle Destroyed.

President Cooper called the
members of the Board of Health
to order at 3:15 p. m. yesterday.
There were present members
Wood, Emerson, Day, Brown,
Lansing and Kelipio, agent Rey-
nolds and secretary Wilcox.

Minutes of last meeting were
read and approved.

The usual reports under the Act
to Mitigate and from the Fish In-
spector were received. The latter
showed the inspection of 44,071
fish during the week.

Dr. Monsarrat's report from the
slaughter houses was not forth-
coming.

Superintendent Meyer wrote
from the Molokai Settlement re-
garding the consignment of cattle
received last week. They came
from Mr. McGuire's ranch at Hue-
hwa, Hawaii. Three of them were
very weak on landing and had to
be killed forthwith and six others
died within 24 hours after landing.
He asked the Board for instructions
in the matter and who was to be
held responsible for the loss. Min-
ister Cooper said that he would
look up the contract with Mr. Mc-
Guire and find out who had to
stand it.

The petition of a native to be al-
lowed to cut wood at the Molokai
reservation to supply the two
homes at the Settlement was de-
nied.

Rev. David Kane petitioned the
Board to allow his mother to go
to the Settlement as a kokua, she
being entirely dependent on him
for support. "The petition was de-
nied."

Another petition from the
mother of one of the leper boys
at Molokai, asking that her son be
brought from Molokai and placed
under the care of Dr. Alvarez at
Kalihi, was also denied.

The petition of Keki, 74 years
of age and a resident of the island
for 47 years and addicted to the
use of opium for 40 years, to be
allowed a small quantity of opium
daily from the government dis-
pensary, brought up a discussion
on the practise of giving opium to
anyone. The opinion seemed to
be that the kindness of the Board
was being abused and that it was
time to call a halt. The
suggestion was also made
that the Chinese Hospital might
inaugurate a special ward for
opium smokers under the Hagey
treatment. The petition was de-
nied.

Dr. Aiken of Paia, Maui, asked
for three months leave of absence
on account of asthma, and stated
that Dr. McConkey would attend
to his business during his absence.
Granted on condition that his
substitute is a duly licensed phy-
sician.

Dr. McGottigan of Hana, Maui,
reported under date of March 17
two cases of German measles, both
Japanese. He had caused them to
be isolated as a precautionary
measure.

Dr. Andrews of the Board of
Examiners reported favorably on
the application of Dr. T. T. French
for a license to practise medicine.
On motion a recommendation was
made to the Minister of the Interior
that the license be granted.

Dr. Greenfield made a report on
the examination of certain aged
lepers at Honokaa, Hamakua,
made by himself and Dr. Stow,
stating that they would be for-
warded to Honolulu as soon as
the weather permitted.

Dr. Jordan wrote from Hong-
kong regarding the smallpox at
that port, giving a list of the
cases and the steamers on which
they arrived. He mentioned that
the steamer Empress of India
was quarantined at Hongkong on
account of an outbreak of small-